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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/688,608	10/17/2003	Oliver C. Ibe	0012.0001US1	2438

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EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/688,608

Applicant(s)

IBE ET AL.

Examiner

Brandon J. Miller

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-7, 10 and 12-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-7, 10 and 12-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/26/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 5-6, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Robbins et al. (US 2004/0072593 A1).

Regarding claim 10 Robbins teaches a system for managing calls between a wireless local area network and a cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0061], [0063], & [0064] and FIG. 2). Robbins teaches a dual mode mobile terminal capable of communicating over the wireless local area network and the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0063] & [0064]). Robbins teaches a controller that registers and emulates the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network when the mobile terminal is communicating via the wireless local area network

(see paragraphs [0063] & [0064], soft switch controlling communication for the subscriber device using cellular system relates to controller that registers and emulates the mobile terminal on the cellular network). Robbins teaches calls from the cellular carrier network being received via a fixed radio terminal of the controller (see paragraph [0075], soft switch receiving incoming call relates calls being received via a fixed radio terminal of the controller). Robbins teaches a controller routing calls received from a cellular carrier network to the terminal over the wireless local area network (see paragraph [0073], soft switch relates to controller routing calls received from cellular network to terminal over the WLAN). Robbins teaches each of the calls being maintained over the cellular carrier network through the fixed radio terminal and over the wireless local area network (see paragraphs [0073] & [0074], soft switch handling calls over cellular network and WLAN relates to calls being maintained over cellular network through the fixed radio terminal and over the WLAN).

Regarding claim 5 Robbins wherein the mobile terminal does not register in the cellular carrier network as it moves from the local area network into the cellular carrier network and the mobile terminal inherits call parameters of the controller and switches its radio to the cellular carrier network using the call parameters (see paragraphs [0063] & [0064]).

Regarding claim 6 Robbins teaches wherein the controller implements a TDM-toVoIP and VoIP-to-TDM conversion (see paragraph [0063], soft switch switching voice format call to IP-based relates to controller implements a TDM-toVoIP and VoIP-to-TDM conversion).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins et al. (US 2004/0072593 A1) in view of Dorenbosch et al. (US 2004/0028009 A1).

Regarding claim 7 Robbins teaches a flexible method of routing calls originating within an enterprise (see paragraphs [0061], [0063], & [0064] and FIG. 2). Robbins teaches forwarding the calls to a cellular wireless network via cellular proxy (see paragraphs [0063] & [0064], routing calls to cellular network when subscriber device leaves the coverage area of the WLAN relates to forwarding calls to cellular network and soft switch acting as VoIP gateway relates to cellular proxy). Robbins teaches calls occurring over a cellular carrier network via a fixed radio terminal that emulates a mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network (see paragraph [0075], soft switch receiving incoming call for the subscriber device within cellular system relates to fixed radio terminal emulating mobile terminal). Robbins teaches calls occurring over a wireless local area network (see paragraphs [0063]). Robbins teaches a cellular proxy forwarding calls from a cellular wireless network to the Internet or private IP network via an enterprise router (see paragraphs [0057] & [0058], soft switch relates to cellular proxy and router 148 relates to enterprise router). Robbins does not specifically teach forwarding calls using a virtual private network (VPN). Dorenbosch teaches using a virtual private network (VPN) (see paragraph [0038]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to make the device in Robbins adapt to include forwarding calls using a virtual private network (VPN) because both Robbins and Dorenbosch teach methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins et al. (US 2004/0072593 A1) in view of Pan et al. (US 2004/0002335 A1).

Regarding claim 12 Robbins teaches a device as recited in claim 10 except for wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the cellular carrier network and one for a private branch exchange. Pan teaches wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the two networks (see paragraph [0025]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the cellular carrier network and one for a private branch exchange because Robbins teaches methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks (see abstract) and this would allow for improved implementation of bi-directional handovers between a cellular network and another wireless network without cellular network intervention.

Regarding claim 13 Robbins and Pan teaches a device as recited in claim 12 except for calls placed to the telephone number of the cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network and calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange are received by the controller and routed to the terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local are network. Robbins does teach calls placed

to a cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network (see paragraph [0073], soft switch that switches the call relates to controller). Robbins does teach calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange are received by the controller and routed to the terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local are network (see paragraphs [0073] & [0076], soft switch can be deployed as IP-based PBX. Pan does teach wherein calls placed to a telephone number of a cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network (see paragraphs [0037] & [0038])). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein calls placed to the telephone number of the cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network and calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange are received by the controller and routed to the terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local are network because Robbins teaches methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks (see abstract) and this would allow for improved implementation of bi-directional handovers between a cellular network and another wireless network without cellular network intervention.

Claims 14-16 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins et al. (US 2004/0072593 A1) in view of Bridgelall (US 2002/0085516 A1).

Regarding claim 14 Robbins teaches a device as recited in claim 10 except for wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful. Bridgelall teaches wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful (see paragraph [0075]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful because both Robbins and Bridgelall teach methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Regarding claim 15 Robbins teaches a device as recited in claim 10 except for wherein the calls are monitored for call quality over the wireless local area network. Bridgelall teaches wherein the calls are monitored for call quality over the wireless local area network (see paragraph [0075], signal strength degradation relates to call quality). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein the calls are monitored for call quality over the wireless local area network because both Robbins and Bridgelall teach methods for routing between cellular networks and

other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Regarding claim 16 Bridgelall teaches wherein the call quality degrades to a threshold, the mobile terminal switches to communicating over the cellular carrier network (see paragraph [0075], signal strength degradation relates to call quality).

Regarding claim 20 Robbins and Bridgelall teach a device as recited in claim 15 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 21 Robbins and Bridgelall teach a device as recited in claim 16 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 22 Robbins and Bridgelall teaches a device as recited in claim 21 except for wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna. Bridgelall does teach wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna (see paragraphs [0075] & [0076] and FIG. 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the

mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna because both Robbins and Bridgelall teach methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Claims 17-19 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robbins et al. (US 2004/0072593 A1) in view of Bridgelall (US 2002/0085516 A1) and Pan et al. (US 2004/0002335 A1).

Regarding claim 17 Robbins and Bridgelall teach a device as recited in claim 16 except for wherein if the call is on a phone number of a private branch, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller calls a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network and routes the call to the mobile terminal through the cellular carrier network. Robbins does teach if a call on a phone number of a private branch, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller routes the call through the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0075] & [0076], soft switch routes call through cellular network). Pan teaches a controller that calls a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network and routes the call to the mobile terminal through the cellular carrier network (see paragraph [0037] & [0038], media gateway relates to controller). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein if the call is on a phone number of a private branch, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller calls a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network and routes the call to the mobile terminal

through the cellular carrier network because this would allow for improved implementation of bi-directional handovers between a cellular network and another wireless network without cellular network intervention.

Regarding claim 18 Pan teaches wherein if the call is on a phone number of the cellular carrier network, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller handoffs the call to the mobile terminal, which then activates communications for the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0037] & [0038], media gateway relates to controller).

Regarding claim 19 Pan teaches a device as recited in claim 18 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 23 Robbins teaches a system for managing calls between a wireless local area network and a cellular carrier network [0061], [0063], & [0064] and FIG. 2). Robbins teaches a dual mode mobile terminal capable of communicating over the wireless local area network and the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0063] & [0064]). Robbins teaches a controller that registers and emulates the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network when the mobile terminal is communicating via the wireless local area network (see paragraphs [0063] & [0064], soft switch controlling communication for the subscriber device using cellular system relates to controller that registers and emulates the mobile terminal on the cellular network). Robbins teaches calls from the cellular carrier network being received via a fixed radio terminal of the controller (see paragraph [0075], soft switch receiving incoming call relates calls being received via a fixed radio terminal of the controller). Robbins teaches a controller routing calls received from a cellular carrier network to the terminal over the wireless local area network (see

paragraph [0073], soft switch relates to controller routing calls received from cellular network to terminal over the WLAN). Robbins teaches each of the calls being maintained over the cellular carrier network through the fixed radio terminal and over the wireless local area network (see paragraph [0073] & [0074], soft switch handling calls over cellular network and WLAN relates to calls being maintained over cellular network through the fixed radio terminal and over the WLAN). Robbins teaches calls placed to a cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network (see paragraph [0073], soft switch that switches the call relates to controller). Robbins teaches calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange are received by the controller and routed to the terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local are network (see paragraph [0073] & [0076], soft switch can be deployed as IP-based PBX. Robbins teaches if a call on a phone number of a private branch, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller routes the call through the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0075] & [0076], soft switch routes call through cellular network). Robins does not specifically teach wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the cellular carrier network and one for a private branch exchange, calls placed to the telephone number of the cellular carrier network and calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange, wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful, a phone number of a private branch and a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network, and wherein if the call is on a phone number of the cellular carrier network,

when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller handoffs the call to the mobile terminal, which then activates communications for the cellular carrier network. Pan teaches wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the two networks (see paragraph [0025]). Pan does teach wherein calls placed to a telephone number of a cellular carrier network are received by the controller and routed to the mobile terminal via the wireless local area network when the mobile terminal is on the local area network [0037] & [0038], media gateway relates to controller). Pan teaches a controller that calls a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network and routes the call to the mobile terminal through the cellular carrier network (see paragraph [0037] & [0038], media gateway relates to controller). Pan teaches wherein if the call is on a phone number of the cellular carrier network, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller handoffs the call to the mobile terminal, which then activates communications for the cellular carrier network (see paragraphs [0037] & [0038], media gateway relates to controller). Bridgelall teaches wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful (see paragraph [0075]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein the mobile terminal is assigned two telephone numbers, one for the cellular carrier network and one for a private branch exchange, calls placed to the telephone number of the cellular carrier network and calls placed to the telephone number of the private branch exchange, wherein the mobile terminal attempts to register with the wireless local area network and only registers with the cellular carrier network if registration

with the wireless local area network is unsuccessful, a phone number of a private branch and a telephone number of the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network, and wherein if the call is on a phone number of the cellular carrier network, when mobile terminal is switching to communicating over the cellular carrier network, then the controller handoffs the call to the mobile terminal, which then activates communications for the cellular carrier network because Robbins, Bridgelall, and Pan teach methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Regarding claim 24 Robbins, Bridgelall, and Pan teach a device as recited in claim 23 except for wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna. Bridgelall does teach wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna (see paragraphs [0075] & [0076] and FIG. 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include wherein when the call quality degrades to the threshold, the controller monitors communications for the mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network maintaining the call and sends communications to the mobile terminal via the local area network and communications from the mobile terminal to the

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cellular carrier network via a fixed antenna because both Robbins, Bridgelall, and Pan teach methods for routing between cellular networks and other wireless networks and the combination would allow for improved communication in mobility capable wireless voice and data networks.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 6-7, 10, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding claim 6 a controller that implements A TDM-to-VoIP and VoIP-to-TDM conversion is neither described nor recited in the specification.

Regarding claim 7 a fixed radio terminal that emulates a mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network and over the wireless local area network is neither described nor recited in the specification; and a private IP network and an enterprise router using a virtual private network (VPN) is neither described nor recited in the specification.

Regarding claims 10 and 23 a controller that registers and emulates a mobile terminal on the cellular carrier network, calls being received via a fixed radio terminal of the controller, and calls being maintained through a fixed radio terminal is neither described nor recited in the specification.

The above art rejection is based on the best possible interpretation of the claim language, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5, 7, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the local area network" in lines 2-3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 7 recites the limitation "the wireless local area network" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 13 recites the limitation "the local area network" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Objections

Claims 18-19 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claims 18-19, in line 3-4 of both claims, the limitation "controller handoffs the call". It would be more clarifying if it were recited as –then the controller will handoff the call to the mobile terminal- or something similar. Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 5-7, 10, and 12-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Karmi et al. Pub. No.: US 2005/0124288 A1 discloses accessing cellular networks from non-native local networks.

Janevski et al. Pub. No.: US 2004/0008645 A1 discloses efficient handoffs between cellular and wireless local area networks.

Moon et al. Patent No.: US 6,961,573 B1 discloses a system and method for routing communications based on wireless communication link quality.

Chitrapu Pub. No.: US 2004/0002330 A1 discloses a method and system for coordinating services in integrated WLAN-Cellular systems.

Ahmavaara Pub. No.: US 2005/0101245 A1 discloses an access system for a cellular network.

Shin et al. Pub. No.: US 2006/0013170 A1 discloses a roaming method between wireless local area network and cellular network.

Reddy Patent No.: US 7,089,005 B2 discloses a handover between a cellular system and a wireless local area network.

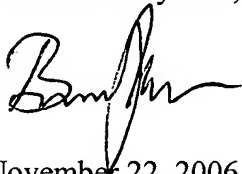
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Miller whose telephone number is 571-272-7869.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



November 22, 2006



GEORGE ENG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER